Unified School District 232

Title IX Training

August 13, 2020
TITLE IX

PROHIBITS DISCRIMINATION BASED ON SEX IN EDUCATION PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES THAT RECEIVE FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

34 C.F.R. Part 106
A Review of the New Title IX Final Rule
Final Rule places emphasis on Due Process and Equitable Treatment of complainants and Respondents

1) New definition of Sexual Harassment
2) Key Players: Title IX Coordinator, Investigator, Decision-Maker
3) Notice Requirements
4) Detailed procedures for how educational institutions must respond to allegations of sexual harassment (Investigation)
5) Training: definition of sexual harassment, conducting investigations, grievance process
New Definition of Sexual Harassment

- Employee quid pro quo
- Hostile environment (newly defined)
- Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) “big four”
An **employee** of the District conditioning aid, service or benefit on an individual’s participation in unwelcome sexual conduct
Hostile Environment

**OLD**

- Unwelcome conduct
- Determined by a reasonable person
- To be severe, pervasive or persistent, and to interfere with or limit a student’s ability to participate in or benefit from school services, activities, or opportunities

**NEW**

- Unwelcome conduct
- Determined by a reasonable person
- To be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person's equal access to the recipient's education program or activity
Violence Against Woman Act "Big Four"

- Sexual Assault
- Domestic Violence
- Stalking
- Dating Violence
When must a school respond to sexual harassment?
School must respond when: (1) the school has actual knowledge of sexual harassment; (2) that occurred within the school’s education program or activity; (3) against a person in the United States.

School’s “actual knowledge” includes notice to any elementary or secondary school employee, and states that any person (e.g., the alleged victim or any third party) may report to a Title IX Coordinator in person or by e-mail, phone, or mail.
OLD (OCR Guidance)

- Failure to respond promptly and effectively if a school knows or should have known about sexual harassment

NEW (Final Rule)

- A school with actual knowledge of sexual harassment in a program or activity must respond promptly and in a manner that is not deliberately indifferent
“Deliberate Indifference”

**OLD**
- Failure to take immediate action to eliminate the sexual harassment or sexual violence, prevent its recurrence, and address its effects

**NEW**
- Failure to respond to actual knowledge of sexual harassment reasonably in light of known circumstances
Title IX
Personnel Key Players
Any person may report

By mail, telephone, or email using the contact information posted for the Title IX Coordinator

Or by any means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the report

Report may be made at any time, including during non-business hours
Title IX Coordinator must promptly:

- Contact complainant to discuss “supportive measures”
- Consider complainant’s wishes with respect to supportive measures;
- Inform complainant of availability of supportive measures with or without filing of formal complaint;
- Explain the process for filing formal complaint.

34 CFR 106.30 (a), .44(a)
“Supportive Measures”

**OLD**

- Used terms such as “interim measures” or “interim steps” to describe measures to help a complainant maintain equal educational success.
- Implied only available during pendency of investigation, did not mandate offering them, not clear if could be punitive or disciplinary, and did not clarify if available to respondents.

**NEW**

- **Non-Punitive**, individualized services offered as appropriate and without charge to a complainant or a respondent before or after the filing of a formal complaint, or where no complaint has been filed.
- Should be designed to restore or preserve equal access to the education program or activity without “unreasonably” burdening the other party.
Supportive Measures

**Fair and Balanced**
- Moving target, not one-time requirement - discuss, at initial meeting, but these measures may need to change over time.
- Coordinator has a duty to continue to reassess - are they sufficient, or even warranted?

**Provide to Both Parties**
- Don’t favor one over the other.
- Look at each party as a student - their right to an education is paramount.
Emergency Removal/Administrative Leave

Student Immediate Emergency Removal

- Based on individual and safety risk analysis
- Necessary to protect student or person from immediate threat to physical health or safety
- Immediate notice and opportunity to challenge removal

Employee Administrative Leave

- Not prohibited
Grievance Process
Grievance Process Must

- Treat parties equitably
- Objectively evaluate evidence
- Ensure no conflict of interest for Title IX Coordinator, investigator or decision-maker
- Presumption that respondent is not responsible
- Reasonably prompt time frames
- Inform all parties of critical information about grievance procedures, including range of remedies and disciplinary sanctions
- Inform parties of standard of evidence (POE or C&C)
- Inform parties of Appeal procedures
- Inform parties of the range of supportive measures available
- Protect any legally recognized privilege

Section 106.45(b)(1)(i)-(x)
Notice Requirements §106.45(b)(2)

- Written Notice to both parties with notice of allegations in sufficient detail to allow Respondent to Prepare a response (name, conduct alleged, date, location, witnesses)
- Sufficient time for Respondent to Prepare a response before any Initial Interview
- Statement that Respondent is presumed not responsible and that responsibility is determined at conclusion of grievance process
- Notice of Grievance Process
- Notice of parties’ rights to have an attorney or non-attorney advisor;
- Notice of parties’ right to have advisor review evidence;
- Notice of any scheduled investigative interviews, meetings, hearings
- Must send evidence related to the allegations to the parties and allow them **10 days** to review and respond
Investigations
1) Burden of proof and gathering of evidence rests on recipient rather than parties;
2) Provide equal opportunity for parties to present witnesses and evidence;
3) Cannot restrict either party’s ability to discuss, gather or present evidence;
4) Provide parties with equal opportunity to select advisor of party’s choice;
5) Provide written notice to party of date, time, location, participants, and purpose of any investigative interview, hearing, meeting with enough time to allow them to prepare and participate;
34 CFR §106.45(b) (5)(i) –(vii)

6) Equal opportunity to review all evidence directly related to the allegations in formal complaint (including exculpatory or inculpatory evidence from any source) must be provided before completion of final investigation report and give parties at least 10 days to respond before final report;

7) Prepare written investigation report that fairly summarizes evidence, provide to parties and advisors for their review and written response at least 10 days before hearing or other determination of responsibility.
Investigation Files
Content:

- Policies considered
- Interview notes (including outlines)
- Log of interviews
- Record of efforts to set up interviews;
- Documents collected;
- Report/recommendations
- Communications.
After completion of Investigation...

MUST provide each party the opportunity to submit written questions the party wants asked of another party or witnesses, provide each party with the answers and allow for limited follow-up questions BEFORE a determination of responsibility

§ 106.45(b)(6)
Guidance Regarding Cross-Examination Questions

- Must be RELEVANT
- Questions about complainant’s prior sexual behavior only allowed to the extent they establish that another person committed the alleged conduct or that the conduct was consensual (rape shield)
What is Relevant?

What are other words for relevant?

pertinent, germane, applicable, apposite, apropos, suitable, appropriate, apt, related, material
Decision maker (who cannot be the investigator or the Title IX Coordinator) must apply the standard of evidence and issue **written determination of responsibility** that:

- Identifies *allegations* that potentially constitute sexual harassment;
- Describes *procedural steps* taken from receipt of complaint to determination.
Include findings of fact supporting the determination;

Conclusion regarding application of code of conduct to facts;

Statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including determination of responsibility, any disciplinary sanctions, whether remedies to restore or preserve equal access to education program will be provided.
Appeal

34 CFR § 106.45(b)(8)

Must offer appeals equally to both parties on the bases that procedural deficiencies, newly discovered evidence, or bias or conflict of interest affected the outcome.
Informal Resolution Process

34 CFR § 106.45(b)(9)

- Not offered unless a formal complaint is filed;
- Both parties must enter voluntarily and consent in writing;
- Either party has the right to withdraw from informal resolution and resume the formal grievance process;
- NOT permitted where allegation is that an employee sexually harassed a student (i.e. never for allegation of quid pro quo).
Must retain investigative files (into each sexual harassment investigation) for seven (7) years.
Retaliation Prohibited
34 CFR § 106.71

- Retaliation “for purposes of interfering with Title IX rights” or “because a person has participated or refused to participate in any manner in a proceeding under Title IX regulations” is prohibited.

- Charging an individual with code of conduct violations that do not involve sexual harassment, but arise out of the same facts and circumstances as a report or complaint of sexual harassment, for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX constitutes retaliation.
Scope of Education Program or Activity

- Includes locations, events, or circumstances over which school exercises substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the harassment occurs.
**WHAT is being INVESTIGATED?**

- **What** is the allegation?
  - (does it meet definition of sexual harassment under Title IX?)
  - (educational program or activity?)
- **Who** is the complainant?
- **Who** is the Respondent
- **When** did it happen?
- **Where** did it happen?
- **Who** was present?
WHAT evidence needs to be collected?

- **Identify** all possible sources of evidence
- **Record** what you review
- **Retain** what you review (regardless of the findings)
WHO will be interviewed?

- Identify all relevant parties including complainant and respondent
- Take notes of interviews (with date, time, location, attendees) and/or obtain statements from witnesses
Impartiality and Mandatory Training of Title IX Personnel

- How to be impartial and unbiased
- How to avoid prejudgment of facts at issue
- How to avoid conflict of interests
- How to avoid bias

34 CFR § 106.45(b)(1)(iii)
No person designated as a Title IX Coordinator, investigator, decision-maker, nor any person designated by the District to facilitate an informal resolution process, may have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or an individual complainant or respondent.
What is Conflict of Interest?
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

noun
1. a situation in which the concerns or aims of two different parties are incompatible.

"the conflict of interest between elected officials and corporate lobbyists"
What is Bias?
noun
1. prejudice in favor of or against one thing, person, or group compared with another, usually in a way considered to be unfair.

"there was evidence of bias against foreign applicants"
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